the poor arecanut grower is very great. He will also free from the innumerable annoyances actually seen in the process of this collection. The resolution before the House is for the abrogation of this Proclamation and I strongly support the motion.

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Secretary to Government):* Sir, I am constrained to oppose the motion. I have already pointed out to the House what the Hon'ble Member for Vadakancheri says is true, namely that it will end in resulting in some proportionate benefit to the arecanut grower, the Government will be prepared to consider it, but as a matter of fact they are sure to impose and import duty the moment we stop the tax here. That is certain and when that happens whatever may be the quantity that we are getting I mean the share of the levy, it does not matter whether it is one, two or three rupees, it is not anything going to be of benefit to the producer by our droping out of the agreement, because they will start to the duty at the other end and naturally the levy will fall untimately on the grower whether we levy it here or they levy it in British India. So long as there is no such escape from the duty why not we levy it here and get whatever share we can from the common pool. If the agreement is there we stand to benefit by it and we stand loose by dropping ourselves out of it because I know for certain the moment we stop it they will start the import duty and the the poor grower will be subject to the same hardship as he is subjected to now. The only way to help him is by the Bill which we have brought forward to-day, namely getting better market condition and seeing that he gets his proper return. Towards that end we are prepared to do anything. All the money that we may get from the common pool can be utilised for the purpose regulating the market and doing whatever is necessary for the actual producer to get his real return. Short of that I do not see any point in our alone dropping out of the scheme and taking a different policy altogether. So having agreed to join the common pool system and having agreed to work it up to that limit when the Government of India will drop it themselves, I am afraid, this Government alone cannot accept the present proposal and drop out of the scheme.

Motion put and lost

2. Introduction of Free Compulsory Primary Education

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Tattamangalam):* Sir, the resolution standing in my name is "This Council recommends to the Government that free compulsory primary education be introduced in the State and that as a first step a few Primary Schools in localities where the schools are not well attended be taken up at once." I can easily omit the first part of the resolution because the Government in passing order on the Education Committee's report have said that they are going to introduce free compulsory primary education. The second part is that as a first step a few Primary Schools in localities where the schools are not well-attended be taken up atonce. There are schools where very few pupils attend the classes. Having those schools there is not just. Either they should be taken away or compulsion must be introduced so that the school-going population may resort to schools. In Chittur there are schools, 4 or 5 schools where the attendance is very low. There are two schools in Nemmara of which one has already been closed down for want of boys. There are boys of school-going age there but they are not attending schools.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur):* Are they aided schools or Government schools ?

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Tattamangalam):* Some are aided and some are Government schools.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon *(Ernakulam):* The Government do not propose to take up schools.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Tattamangalam):* I have not said that, read the resolution.

Rao Sahib K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas-Kanayannur):* The Government schools are already in their hands so why should they take up.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Tattamangalam):* You read the resolution. There are schools, there are Government schools where there is no sufficient attendance. In the case of such schools compulsion has to be introduced so that the pupils may go to schools. As an instance I shall quote two or three cases at Pothur where Mr. Thevanna Kounder lives the boys of Kounders do not attend schools. There are very many poor and suppressed classes who do not send their children to schools. When I was a member of that constituency I used to visit

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such villages and take the children to schools but by the time I return home the children also used to leave the school. It also happened that two pulayas were sent there as teachers. The Kounders began to say, we cannot sent our children to schools where pulayas are teaching. So the teachers had to be sent from there. Unless compulsion is introduced that school may not go on giving proper education. So also in Vannamada. There is another school in this area where there are Muslims, in Nemmara. Those schools also have to be taken up atonce and unless compulsion is introduced those schools will have to be closed down. Now teachers go to the houses of pupils in the early morning and ask them to go to school and take them to school and by the time a teacher goes to another house these boys go to their houses. It is very difficult in simply spending money and paying the teachers of these schools. There is no use of having such schools without introducing compulsion in those areas.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. എ. മുഹമ്മദ് അഷ്റഫ്: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. പക്ഷെ a few Primary Schools in localities where the schools are not well attended be taken up at once എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിനു പ്രമേയകർത്താവു എന്തർത്ഥമാണു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഇതേ വിഷയത്തെ അധികരിച്ചു ഞാനും ഒരു പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. നമ്മൾ ഒന്നു നോക്കുക. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ പിന്നാക്കം നില്ക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കാണു ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം കൂടുതൽ ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകുക. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ, ഇനി തീരെ സമയം കളയാതെ, ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡണ്ടു് അവർകൾ യുദ്ധാനന്തരപുനരുദ്ധാരണ കമ്മിറ്റിയെ അഭിമുഖീകരിച്ചു ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ നിർബ്ബന്ധ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതെത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രം ഞാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു് ഒന്നുകൂടി അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിനെ പിന്താങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Secretary to Government):* Government are considering seriously the question of introducing free compulsory primary education in the State. That has already been announced by the Hon'ble President as already referred to and a scheme is being drawn up by the Committee for post-war schemes. That scheme will be placed before the Central Committee and after it is passed it will be brought into force.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Tattamangalam):* Sir, I do not press the resolution.

Resolution, by leave, withdrawn

3. Constitution of Committee to enquire into and report on the bribery and corruption among servants of Government

Mr. K. Balakrishna Menon *(Cheruthuruthi):* Sir, the resolution that stands in my name reads: "This Council recommends that the Government be pleased to constitute a Committee of this House to inquire into and report on the bribery and corruption among servants of Government". Originally as I sent it up, it would read: "Whereas there is a strong belief on the part of the people that bribery and corruption are rampant among the public servants, this Council would request the Government to constitute a Committee to enquire and report on the same". The former part has been disallowed presumably on the ground that it is argumentative and thereby the emphasis upon the fact of belief on the part of the people has been shifted to bribery and corruption as such. It does not matter, Sir.

My idea in bringing this resolution is to bring to the notice of the House in general and to the notice of the Government in particular the strong belief on the part of the people of the existence of bribery and corruption among the public servants of the State. So strong is the belief that in the opinion of an average man, barring a few, each Government officer has his own price. The price may vary in quality or quantity; it may be in terms of money or monies worth of goods, ranging from vegetables right up to motor car, or it may be sometimes in terms of liquor and at other times in terms of women. Now, I have no idea to amplify the very many ramifications of this vice. It is so fastidious to the taste and discordant to the ear that I would much rather prefer to leave it to the imagination of the Hon'ble Members. I must here only concern myself with two aspects of the problem. One is what exactly is the reason for the existence of this bribery and corruption, and secondly what is the reason for this popular belief.

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